(a) whether despite the projected annual growth of 6.9 per cent the country will have to face shortage of 36 million tonnes of coal during the current financial year;

(b) whether against the demand of 325 million tonnes of coal, the availability would be less;

(c) to what extent the availability of coal will be less;

(d) the steps taken to meet the demand of coal;

(e) the gap between demand and availability during 1996-97; and

(f) by what time shortage of coal will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) The total availability of coal from domestic sources has been estimated at 290.65 million tonnes, Planning Commission has estimated that the gap between demand and availability of raw coal from domesitc sources during the year 1996-97 would be 34.35 million tonnes. Import of superior grade of coking coal for blending purpose is expected to be of the order of 9 million tonnes. Additional coal supplies from domestic sources to an extent of 5 million tonnes has been offered from Korba coalfield and can be made available subject to availability of transportation.

Steps being taken to augment domestics production of coal include the following:—

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new mining projects.

(iii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets which are required to add new coal production capacity.

(iv) Steps are being taken in co-ordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have potential for enhanced production.

(v) Steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in land acquisition.

(vi) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron and steel, cement and generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining for captive consumption. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

(f) The demestic production of coking coal of the quality required for metallurgical use is not adequate to meet the domestic demand. Hence some imports of superior grade of coking coals shall be inevitable to bridge this gap and also for blending purposes on quality considerations. The domestic production of superior grade of non-coking coal is also limited. The gap between the demand and availability of non-coking coal shall depend upon the rate of growth in coal demand, the rate at which new investments are made in coal mining projects as well as the feasibility of its transportation.

Trade Fair Organised in Kenya

2745. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fair known as Made in India was organised in Kenya in recent past exhibiting wide range of foods manufactured;

(b) if so, details thereof with names of goods exhibited, manufacturer-wise;

(c) whether some formalities were prescribed for participation in such a fair;

(d) whether such fairs have already been organised at some other places of the world;

(e) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether objectives have since been achieved with organisation of fairs and what follow-up action is taken;

(g) if so, details thereof; and

(h) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) Yes Sir, a 'Made in India' fair was organised in Nairobi (Kenya) during August 15-18, 1996 by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). They displayed a wide range of goods manufactured in India.

(b) The sectors exhibited in the fair were agriculture and irrigation equipment, automobiles, automotive components and accessories, office automation equipment, building and construction materials, ceramics and pottery, consumer durables, dyes, chemicals and paints, electronics and communication products, footwear and leather products, furniture and home furnishings, handicrafts & gift items, food products, dies and moulds, industrial equipment, financial services, house hold appliances and kitchenware, machinery components and tools, pharmaceuticals, readymade garments, textile and textile machinery.

The Major Indian Companies who participated in the Consumer and Engineering Sectors were—Asian Pairts (I) Ltd. Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Onida International Ltd., Godraj soaps Ltd.,. TTK Pharma Ltd., Advani—Oerlikon Ltd. Ashok Layland Ltd., Automotive Components Manufacturs Association (ACMA), Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Eicher Goodearth Ltd., Forbes Gokak Ltd., Greaves Ltd., Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. Maruti Udyog Ltd.,. Talbros Automotive Components Ltd., Tata Exports Ltd., Thapar Group and Thermax Ltd.

(c) In order to participate in the said fair, participant has to be member of CII and pay the necessary participation charges.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The Made in India Series of fairs of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) was organised in May 1996 in Tokyo (Japan) and in June 1995 in Mauritius.

(f) to (h) The fair was organised with the primary objective of export promotion of Indian goods, to Kenya and amongst the east African countries. The fair generated a tremendous response amongst trade & general visitors in Kenya. Delegations from neighbouring East African countries visited the fair. The fair also projected Indian art and culture, by way of cultural programmes, food festivals and concert etc. It generated trade enquiries amounting to US $ 35 million.

Regulation of Inter Country Adoption of Indian Children

2746. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to have bilateral agreements with other countries for regulation of inter-country adoption of Indian children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) There is no proposal at present for having bilateral agreement with other countries for regulation of inter-country adoption of Indian children.

(b) Does not arise.